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JAN 22 1937

The JOURNAL of EDUCATION NEWS
Mid-month Edition

Vol. 120, No. 2 | Boston, January 18, 1937 | 10 Cents

WHEN we ask for freedom of thought and instruction for the American schools for so-called "academic freedom," we are not asking for something for ourselves but for the students and for the preservation of American democracy. Freedom of speech, of press, of assembly, and of teaching, go hand in hand. These freedoms are not primarily for the protection of the individual rights of speakers, or publishers, or organizers of meetings, or of teachers. They are fundamental to democracy because they protect the masses of people in their essential right to hear, to read, to assemble and discuss, and to learn.

If we fear that people who are free to hear and discuss every idea, plan, or proposal, will choose the wrong idea, a bad plan, or a vicious proposal, the only answer to that fear must be some kind of authoritarian dictation permitting the consideration of certain ideas, and prohibiting the mention or discussion of others.

Certain European countries have finally come to that system of censorship. If our profession believes in democracy, it must do its part in safeguarding our schools from the beginnings of dictatorship. To me, that means vigorous and united effort on the part of teachers and patriotic citizens, not only to thwart specific threats to academic freedom but to improve our educational personnel, our techniques, and our whole program of education, so that we may more adequately and competently meet the heavy demands which democracy makes upon its citizens for intelligent action.

John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education

—Excerpted from "Plain Talk"

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICA

By FREMONT P. WIRTH

Professor of the Teaching of History and Chairman of the Division of Social Science, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

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Sound scholarship, a vigorous, unpedantic style, and a logical, clear, unit arrangement make this new history an outstanding text.

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Some of today's problems traced topically in Units VIII-XII:

Industry, from the growth of manufacturing to control under the present Administration

Labor, from the small factory to the National Labor Relations Act

Tariff, from pre-1789 to the Roosevelt Administration's Reciprocal Tariff of 1934

Finance, from colonial times to the Banking Act of 1935

Agriculture, from its simple beginnings to A. A. A., and its successor, S. C. A.

Transportation and communication, from the Conestoga wagon to television

International relations, from 1793 to efforts at World Peace and the late Neutrality Proclamations

Culture—education, literature, art, religion, etc.—from 1800 to now

Political leaders, parties, and policies from 1868 to the present

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Editorials

Out With Oath Laws!

THE present year will be a good one in which to wipe out those teachers' oath laws which still disgrace the statutes of so many states.

The result of such laws, aside from their injury to the pride of the teachers themselves—justifiable pride in their loyalty to American institutions and ideals—has wrought much more serious injury to the boys and girls in our schools and colleges, by tending to make some subjects taboo in classrooms presided over by conscientious teachers.

Freedom to learn and to think through to one's own conclusions, based on impartially arrayed facts—this is fundamental to the preservation of a democracy. For if the citizens are not allowed to know the truth and are not trusted to decide—democracy goes out the window, and authority of an arbitrary sort is substituted.

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Personal Economics

A GREAT deal of talking is done, these days, about the need for teaching young people "economic literacy." How much is actually being done to accomplish this desirable objective?

Probably very little.

Much of the instruction given in the subject of managing one's own finances is purely theoretical. Students are informed that they must make budgets or otherwise plan to live within their incomes; that debt and discomfort and ultimate disaster lie in wait if this is not done. But they are given little if any real practice or training in the art of budget making or budget keeping.

In many schools, to be sure, there are practices which encourage saving. There are bank days and savings stamps and arrangements for tucking money safely away in personal accounts. But saving alone is not thrift. Much of the money that goes into school savings accounts came directly out of father's pocket or mother's household allowance—because Tommy or Betty neglected to do the requested saving from a personal allowance—if there was one.

More supervised practice in the wisely balanced use of money is apparently much needed. Maybe the matter is one of ethics rather than economics. It certainly has a lot to do with character.

Removal of this widespread financial illiteracy for individuals would go far to remove it from governments—municipal, state and federal. One reason politicians get away with so much extravagance and waste is because individual citizens lack the training essential to making them critical in such matters.

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With Recovery Come Strikes

NOW that business in the United States is so definitely on the upswing, we are told that we must look for labor disturbances. These, it is expected, will halt industry and trade at many points.

Already the radical wing of organized labor represented by John L. Lewis and his committee for industrial organization, has begun to concentrate its attack against the motor industry, starting with General Motors.

Indirectly affecting that same industry, a strike of flat glass workers has been in progress for some weeks.

The motor industry, in common with steel and other large-scale industries, has hitherto successfully resisted efforts to unionize its employees. Such resistance is more difficult under recent federal laws which guarantee the right of collective bargaining. But the resistance still exists, if more carefully hidden.

It is unfortunate that reliance has to be put upon strikes by workingmen seeking betterment of their working conditions. Strikes are exceedingly costly to business, to workers, and to the entire public.

Reports from Washington have been hinting the formation of a plan which, if enacted into law, would place the larger industries doing an interstate business under control of some administrative bureau, which would forbid child labor and would demand a minimum wage which would avoid exploitation of the worker in those industries. One object would be to set "an American standard" of labor conditions which other industries might follow.

Possibly something can be achieved along that line—much as we may deplore the creation of another bureau with authority, or the vast increase of authority for an existing one, such as the Federal Trade Commission.

However, strikes will continue to occur regardless of any such provision. To prohibit strikes is too marked a symptom of fascism to be accepted in America.

The way to avoid the paralyzing effects of strikes is—for capitalists and employees to be reasonable and just to one another. They will not learn this in a hurry. Again—economics gets back to ethics.

Readers' Forum

Those "Confidential" Replies

Since I wrote you last concerning the necessity of caution in the matter of confidential recommendations being returned to teachers by teachers' agencies, I have been informed by several of my good friends that the caution is not needed by the teachers' agencies so much as it is by individual superintendents of schools.

I understand that it is not an uncommon practice for superintendents to include agency statements with the other recommendations which are returned to applicants. I am told that this is not done through any desire on the part of the superintendents to violate the ethics of their dealings with the teachers' agencies, but often happens accidentally or in response to an earnest request on the part of the candidate that she know why she was not elected to the position.

School people are very sincere and frank, and it is quite understandable that a superintendent may, in answer to such a letter, very honestly feel he is helping the teacher to understand her difficulties when he accedes to her request. I am told that very often such papers do not bear the name of the person making adverse criticisms, but a candidate can usually judge rather accurately which of her references may have expressed doubt with regard to her efficiency.

It would, therefore, seem fairer for all concerned if superintendents and principals will take great care not to send such material to applicants, even at their earnest solicitation. It places teachers' agencies in an unfavorable light which they do not deserve and seldom does very much to improve the candate's fitness along the lines in which she is weak.

Teachers' agencies are the greatest possible help to teachers and also to superintendents in securing prompt and reliable information regarding vacancies and candidates. My investigation has convinced me that they are more concerned than anyone else over any condition that may arise which is not for the benefit of all concerned.

FLORENCE HALE
Editor, Grade Teacher
New York City

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Fears "Soft Pedagogy"

I would like to see some one defend the traditional marking system. Everybody seems intent on doing away with grades. I am inclined to think that there is a very serious danger of lowering standards. Just the minute that a pupil leaves school and enters employment he is held to the most exacting standards. I am still afraid of "soft pedagogy."

G. W. POWERS
Superintendent of Schools
Athens, Vermont

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Would Permit Gifts

Ideally, giving is a manifestation of love or goodwill. These qualities grow by exercise. I would not forbid their manifestation unless I was sure that abuses in practice were so general as to nullify benefits. There is less insincere giving among children than among adults. The orange, the handkerchief or other little remembrance presented by the pupil to his teacher is usually an expression of genuine feeling—as such, the experience is valuable to the child. There may be, of course, abuses in the general practice. A parent may instigate the gift in the hope of securing favor for the child; a selfish teacher may encourage gifts from children and gloat over them to the unhappiness of teachers who receive less. Children of the well-to-do may bring gifts, while poor children in the same room cannot do so, thus developing a wrong impression by the teacher and unhappiness in the children. These and other bad features may be included, but such situations are relatively rare and are often rendered harmless by understanding, tactful teachers. I would not forbid teachers to accept small gifts from children; nor would I spoil the pleasure of giving or receiving by thinking of either too cynically.

CHARLES F. PRIOR
Superintendent of Schools
Fairhaven, Massachusetts

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We Thank You!

I like the innovations recently made in The Journal of Education. The magazine continues to be of great interest to me, not only for association with my very dear friend, Dr. Winship, but for itself.

In the December 7th issue I am delighted to read another of Mrs. Belding's articles. Her book reviews are so keen and stimulating. They are very helpful to busy people like myself with hours of reading which must be done, and only a limited time for reading for pure enjoyment. Best wishes for continued growth and prosperity for The Journal of Education!

GRACE G. TRUAX
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

The
JOURNAL OF EDUCATION
Twice a Month (20 Numbers)
ANSON W. BELDING, Editor
Published by
NEW ENGLAND PUBLISHING CO.
Six Park Street, Boston, Mass.
Entered at Postoffice at Boston, Mass., as Second Class matter. Issued the First and Third Mondays of each month, September to June inclusive.
Subscription price, $3.00 a Year.
Foreign postage $1.00.

The News Digest
OF EDUCATION

"Latin Vital"

President Butler Answers School Girl's Query

NEW YORK.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler thinks a knowledge of Latin "is a vital part of any school and college preparation for the world of tomorrow." In a letter to Margaret Louise Guristic, a fourteen-year-old pupil in the Princeton, N. J., high school—who had written to him asking for his opinion — the president of Columbia University said: "Latin is not only the basis of all of the so-called Romance languages of the modern world, but it is the key by which alone can be unlocked the stupendous amount of knowledge and culture which the Romans possessed and transmitted to the world for 1,000 years. Our modern philosophy and our modern law cannot be fully understood without some knowledge of the fundamental principles of that law which Rome gave to the world. In literature the Latin language enshrines some of the greatest masterpieces of the human mind, including the writings of historians such as Caesar and Tacitus, of orators such as Cicero, and poets such as Vergil."

Poor Spellers

M. I. T. Students Meet Grief in 25-Word Test

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Engineers can remember the varied symbols of chemistry and calculus, but they have their difficulties with the English language, according to revelations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A test, made by an authority on spelling, left more than 250 of Tech's brightest students chewing the ends of their pen s and the results of the examination showed that there were really only two "geniuses" in the institute who spelled respectively twenty-three and twenty-one of the twenty-five words correctly. Fellow students of those who scored low marks in the test came to the support of their classmates by asserting that spelling was not an essential of a technical education. "We don't have to know how to spell 'automobile' to know how to make it run," they say. Most of the words given on the examination were more difficult than "automobile."

Teach to Serve Instead of Win, Dr. Albert Einstein Recommends

BOSTON.—Education that develops the ability and desire to serve the community, rather than the pursuit of "success," based on amassing material things, is the ideal set forth for modern schools by Dr. Albert Einstein.

Descending from the abstract realms of mathematics, where he has developed the theory of relativity, Dr. Einstein lays down in simple language what he considers the essentials of modern education. His statement appeared in an article published by the Christian Register, and was based on a speech originally designed for delivery at the Harvard Tercentenary.

"We must beware of preaching success in the ordinary sense to young people," Dr. Einstein writes, "because a successful man is mostly one who receives from his neighbors far more than his service to them justifies. His value should be estimated by what he gives, and not by what he has been able to get, or is getting.

"The most important incentive to accomplishment in school and in life is joy in your work, joy in its results, and the consciousness of what those results mean for your community. To arouse and strengthen these inner forces in young people is to me the most important task of education. Such an inner basis alone can lead to joyous striving for the highest rewards to man: knowledge and artistic growth.

"Sometimes the school is looked upon as merely an instrument by which the greatest possible amount of knowledge is to be given to the growing generation. That is not the case. Knowledge is dead; whereas, the school must be the servant to life. It must develop qualities and capacities in youth that will have their value in making the community thrive. I do not mean to say this that the individual should be deprived of his individuality and become the passive tool of the community, like a bee or an ant.

"A community made up of standardized individuals, without personal qualities and ambitions, would be poverty-stricken indeed, and lack all possibility of development. The aim should be to produce individuals capable of independent action and thought, yet who feel that their greatest service in life is to the community."

Novel Construction

School of Glass Is Built in Iowa

ELKADER, Ia. — A glass schoolhouse is under construction here. From floor to ceiling the walls are to be of glass blocks, eight inches square and four inches thick. Although the blocks are made of clear glass, they have an irregular or lens surface, allowing proper diffusion of light and sun rays within the room and eliminating glare. This method also produces less solar reflection than does ordinary clear glass, and obviates any overheating due to the sun's rays. The blocks, as used on the south and west exposures of the building, admit about 75 per cent of light. A change in the structure of the block for the north and east exposures provides means of admitting about 85 per cent. Due to diffusion of light and reduction of solar reflection, window shades will not be required. The only windows in the building will be four in the foyer on the west side of the building.

Control Planned

Teacher Oath Bill Mapped in Arkansas

JONESBORO, Ark.—State Representative Herman Horton said he was preparing a bill to prohibit any one refusing to pledge allegiance to the American flag from teaching in an Arkansas school and to declare the teaching of communism or free love a felony. He declared that the bill was prompted by published criticism of Commonwealth College, co-operative labor school at Mena, and by personal inquiries into the conduct of the institution. "If adverse conditions exist at Commonwealth, the bill, if enacted, will remedy them," he added. "If they do not exist, the bill will not affect the college."

Ratio Increased

Now 2 Women To 3 Men in Colleges

HARRISBURG, Pa.—With the development of new types of vocations and the trend toward establishing women in the commercial and professional fields, there has been a rise in the ratio between women and men in the colleges and universities of the nation, Dr. Lester K. Ade, Pennsylvania Superintendent of Public Instruction, said recently. The ratio of enrollments of women and men has already increased to 2 to 3 in the institutions of higher learning. In graduate schools the ratio is five women to nine men and in professional schools 1 to 3. In several States of the nation the total women exceed the total men students in the colleges.

Seek Protection

Teachers Plan Own Security Program

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Barred from sharing in the benefits of social security legislation by their status as government employees, South Carolina school teachers have laid plans to establish their own social security system through the council of delegates of the state educational system. This body adopted an 11-point program for 1937, which included a teacher retirement law and proposed protective legislation for assuring teachers of their positions, in addition to a salary increase and other teacher benefits. With an almost 100 per cent membership, the teachers' organization will exert its utmost to get its plan through the General Assembly, which convenes in January. The point providing for a teachers' salary increase proposed that the minimum state aid for teachers' pay be $700 a year for a state-wide term of seven months, the remuneration to be based on "essential qualifications."

Nazi Changes

Classic School In Reich Passing

BERLIN.—The old German classic gymnasium, the backbone of pre-war German education, probably received a mortal blow when the minister of education ordered that in all communities where there is only one of the higher schools, English must be the main foreign language with Latin in second place. There were only 500 full gymnasia and so-called reformed gymnasia left in the Reich. Their number will now be drastically reduced and their practical disappearance from German education can be expected in the near future. The new "united school" which has become typical institution for German preparatory education resembles in many ways a superior type of pre-war American high school with the junior high school thrown in. Greek is dropped completely from the course.

Speech Defect

Many Newton Pupils Need Specialized Help

NEWTON, Mass. — A survey in Newton public schools disclosed that 270 pupils—2.2 per cent of the total enrollment—have defects in speech, Superintendent Julius E. Warren said. Because of the unusually high percentage Warren said he may ask for the appointment of a special remedial speech teacher next year.

Resolution

Educators Urge War On Teacher Oath Bills

RICHMOND, Va. — The American Association of University Professors unanimously adopted at its twenty-third annual meeting here a resolution calling on chapters and all citizens to oppose passage of teacher-loyalty oath laws and to work for their repeal in states where such laws were on the statute books.

Budget Up

Braintree Schools Seek $20,000 Rise

BRAINTREE, Mass.—Request for a $20,000 increase in the school department budget was endorsed recently by the Braintree school committee in a regular session. An unofficial estimate of $321,000 for the school budget in 1937 was given by the committee. The request was put on the agenda of the town meeting.

Prefers Russia

Paul Robeson's Son Going to Soviet School

MOSCOW. — Paul Robeson, noted American Negro singer, now making a concert tour of Russia, will place his nine-year-old son, Paul, Jr., in school here instead of America so the boy need not contend with discrimination because of color until he is older and his father can be with him. Mr. Robeson, who has lived abroad for most of the last several years, intends to return to America to sing and make pictures next Fall. Young Robeson has spent most of his life thus far abroad. He attended school in Austria, where he did not encounter any racial discrimination. His father sent him to America to school last year, but he learned that it was a bewildering and painful experience, even though he got along well with most of his white schoolmates.

CCC Extension

Many Colleges Lend Help to Men in Camps

WASHINGTON. — Colleges from coast to coast are giving the boys in CCC camps no less than six different types of educational aid. Replies to a letter sent by the United States Office of Education to a representative list of 200 colleges and universities, public and private, disclose that the vast majority are already offering, or planning to offer, such services. The boys are eagerly taking advantage of the opportunities, college presidents attest. One university alone, the University of North Dakota, has 2,000 CCC men regularly enrolled in its special CCC correspondence courses, ranging from academic subjects to studies of Diesel engines and of watchmaking.

23 South Carolina Mountain Pupils See "Outland" Sights

TRAVELERS' REST, S. C.—The wonders of the "outland"—such things as movies, radios, and barber shops—are no longer vague, imagined marvels to twenty-three Glass Mountain pupils.

Wide-eyed and spick and span in their home-made clothes, the grammar school pupils, ranging in age from eight to twenty, were brought here in a truck to glimpse these and other wonders on their first trip away from home.

The "party" was arranged by the Travelers' Rest and nearby school district after school officials reported the children never had seen a movie, heard a radio, or visited a barbershop.

Rich in store-bought presents and exciting memories, they returned to their classes far up in the mountai .

There were many things t t caused the shy mountain children t gape and ask questions, although M. C. Barton, their teacher, said he had been coaching them on what to expect.

Automobiles were a constant interest, because of their great number, and the appearance of a motorcycle stumped more than one of the youngsters.

The eldest of the visitors was T. I. Hood, seventy-seven, father of little Elizabeth Hood, nine. The little girl would not attend without her daddy.

Fear Liability

School Aid Group Resigns in Body

NEW YORK. — Fearful of their personal liability in any suits which may be brought against them, the members of the School Relief Committee, which for the last five years has been supervising the distribution of daily free lunches to 100,000 needy school pupils, resigned recently in a body. Henry C. Turner, president of the Board of Education, expressed a hope that some formula would be devised to provide "the much-needed protection" the committee members seek to continue with their "splendid" work. The committee members were named as joint defendants in a $30,000 damage suit a few months ago by a person injured by one of the fleet of trucks used by the relief service to deliver food to the various schools. Although this particular suit was dismissed by the courts, other suits have been started since then, all of them naming the members of the committee as the joint defendants.

Revise History

Mexican Government Approves New Book

MEXICO CITY, D. F. — Mexican schools are to have a governmentally approved book on Mexican history. El Nacional, the official organ of the National Revolutionary party, announces the completion of a text approved by the department of education. Since 1934, when an amendment of Article 3 of the 1917 Federal Constitution changed the nature of education to Socialist, the desirability of a different book has been discussed. The Department of Education appointed a commission of teachers to study the question. Their findings were recently accepted.

Just a Lot of Fun

Outdoor Classes Provide Distractions

MIAMI, Fla. — Students in Miami schools and colleges during the winter season find the rule of "no eating during classes" a difficult one to observe. Outdoor classes in the sun are conducted under palms and citrus fruit trees, within arm's reach of tree-ripening oranges and grapefruit. Thus the strong temptation for students to grab an orange or grapefruit when teacher turns her back. Classes held in a grove of seagrape and rubber trees are on the University of Miami curriculum. A high school class convenes in an open-air patio and a private girls' seminary borders on Biscayne Bay, where sailboats and skiffs of the students lie nearby at anchor.

Mythical All-Star Faculty Selected at Pennsylvania U.

PHILADELPHIA. — Faculty members of the University of Pennsylvania have chosen from world history a mythical all-star faculty of ten members.

Because there was some misunderstanding whether the selections should include religious teachers, the final tabulation was limited to laymen.

Dr. Albert Einstein is the only living person included. The others chosen were Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Da Vinci, Shakespeare, Galileo, Newton, Darwin, and Pasteur.

The list, appearing in a pamphlet published by the university's bicentennial committee, was compiled from replies to the question:—

"If you could select out of all the history of the world, and from any field of knowledge and work, ten individuals to add to the faculty, what ten would you select?"

Nearly 300 besides those chosen received votes.

The pamphlet, entitled "Great Teachers, Great Universities," discusses the importance of having distinguished scholars on university faculties.

"Eight hundred years ago," the pamphlet declared, "there were 30,000 students at the University of Paris. At Bologna, in Italy, there were 13,000. In the thirteenth century Oxford had a larger student body than some of America's largest and most distinguished colleges today. Why did so many thousands of students in those early days seek out Bologna, Oxford, Cambridge, Heidelberg?

"They came because in those places were small groups of brilliant minds adding to the world's knowledge, passing it on to students who were to carry on civilization to the next generations."

Shift in Interests

Educator Cites New Intellectual Activities

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—President C. C. Williams, of Lehigh University, sees a "shift of students' interests to the right" as a result of recent extra-curricular trends on the Lehigh campus. "Various projects recently initiated by our students indicate a shifting of primary interest in extra-curricular activities toward the intellectual objectives which a college represents," he declared. The projects to which he refers include the establishment of a lecture-concert course, a discussion forum, an intramural debating league and a student concerts group.

Yale Criticized

Hit for Dismissing Professor Jerome Davis

NEW YORK.—After three months of investigation, the American Federation of Teachers Colleges Committee on Academic Freedom reported that "the dismissal of Professor Jerome Davis from the Yale divinity school is a clear case of violation of academic freedom and tenure." The investigation, it was stated, consisted of the examination of correspondence, interviews with divinity school students and teachers, other educators and "unsuccessful efforts to interview Dean Weigle and President Angell (of Yale). The Yale administration's 'budgetary' explanation," the committee report said, ". . . has no foundation in fact. Professor Davis' work has been done on an endowed chair and at least one attempt has been made to secure a successor. . . . The committee is compelled to regard both these explanations as alibis raised to cover the fundamental fact that the Yale Corporation disapproved in general of Professor Davis' sympathies with labor and his efforts on behalf of economic justice; that it objected in particular to his latest book, 'Capitalism and Culture.'"

Parents' Part

Half of Schooling Done at Home

BECKLEY, W. Va.—W. R. Fugitt, assistant superintendent of schools, says the home is responsible for more than 50 per cent of the education of any child. He says: "We can teach the child on thrift, taxes and insurance, but parents should give the child an opportunity to make bank deposits, to pay taxes, to write checks, and parents must praise their children."

College a "Luxury"

Judge Halves Allowance Of Separated Couple's Daughter

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Judge Alberic A. Archambault in Superior Court told nineteen-year-old Martha E. Dynes, a Smith College freshman and daughter of an estranged couple, that college was "a luxury" for a girl whose father earned $250 a month and paid $80 of it for supporting his wife. The judge in a decision cut Martha's monthly allowance from her father from $60 to $30 a month.

System of Adult Education On Permanent Lines Studied

CHICAGO.—Many adults who went back to school during the depression and gave unemployed teachers something to do, liked the idea of continuing their education so well that they want to see free classes for grown-ups made a permanent thing in Chicago.

In fact, it is pretty well agreed among adult education leaders here that the Federal Government in establishing classes for unemployed teachers, first in CWA, then EEP, and now under WPA, has given a big boost to the adult education movement in general.

But they are wondering how long it will last, and whether it is best, even if the Federal Government chose to do it, to continue the present set-up with the National Government supervising it or whether the classes for adults should not be taken over by local agencies or even local school authorities.

The sentiment of hundreds of people who have attended these classes has been sounded out recently by the Adult Education Council of Chicago and the findings are giving a basis on which the council hopes to map out future plans.

In the questionnaires which the Adult Education Council circulated, to the question asking if the women would like to have the classes continued, the answer almost universally has been "Yes."

Many have been surprised to find that hundreds of the men and women taking advantage of the Government classes are college graduates, or high school graduates.

School "Nations"

Meet to Stimulate Parley of Americas

PHILADELPHIA.—A call has been sent out to twenty-two "countries in the Western Hemisphere" to attend a "Pan-American conference" at Temple University January 22 and 23. The call went to high school students in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. The conference will be patterned after the Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires. Identical parliamentary procedure will be followed. As representatives of the nations, the students will discuss plans for closer political, social and economic relationship in the Americas.

Rocket Club

Pupils Organize Interplanetary Society

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Fifteen schoolboys and two schoolgirls have formed the Manchester Interplanetary Society with the ambitious object of constructing a radio-controlled, rocket-driven projectile capable of reaching the moon and the planets. So far the society has only experimented with small cardboard rockets filled with ordinary firework powder. This is merely to provide an idea of the most suitable shape for a rocket, and when the members are satisfied they intend carrying out research work in order to produce a reasonably cheap fuel capable of driving the rocket through space. The British Interplanetary Society is the Manchester Society's only contemporary in Britain and both are considerably handicapped by the fact than an Act of Parliament forbids the launching of liquid fuel rockets.

Honor System

Students Ponder Apparent Failure

NEW YORK.—Youth is checking up on itself in an effort to determine why the administrative heads of so many colleges are bearing down upon the honor system and upon the autonomy of student organizations in general, according to Arthur Northwood, Jr., president of the National Student Federation of America, which held its twelfth annual congress here. Mr. Northwood, Princeton '35 graduate, held that students were partly responsible for a stricter attitude on the part of college heads. He said one of the aims of the convention was to define the proper functions of a student government and how these may be maintained. On the other hand, it was emphasized by Harry W. Chase, chancellor of New York University, a speaker, that institutions of higher learning were still providing "great open avenues to democracy" through the encouragement of free speech.

President Fired

School Tax Issue Brings About Ouster

HAVANA, Cuba.—Because Miguel Mariano Gomez vetoed a $1,500,000 sugar tax bill he was summarily ousted as president of Cuba by the army-controlled Senate. Purpose of the sugar tax was to open and finance hundreds of rural schools whose teachers would be entirely soldiers according to plans drawn up by Colonel Fulgencio Batista, the island's military "iron man." During impeachment proceedings against President Gomez a student committee from Havana University, which the government has so far failed to reopen, issued a proclamation pledging its support to Dr. Gomez and sharply criticizing the military forces. The students were unable to obtain publication of their manifesto in any local newspapers. It was reported all members of the committee went into hiding immediately fearing reprisals by the army. Dr. Federico Laredo Bru, vice-president, was sworn in as president, replacing Dr. Gomez.

Speech Aid

Training for Vocally Defective Rural Children

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Dr. Lester K. Ade, Pennsylvania Superintendent of Public Instruction, has announced that speech defective children who live in rural districts in Pennsylvania may now have the help of specially prepared teachers of speech. This is made possible through the aid given to the local school districts by the Commonwealth under regulations drawn up by the Department of Public Instruction. In the smaller school districts, of the fourth class, there are more than 20,000 children who possess speech defects, Dr. Ade stated. Most of these live where there are so few children that the district cannot afford to employ a full-time speech correctionist. In the past these children have been neglected. Because of this need, provisions have been made for adjoining districts jointly to engage a specialist.

Dr. G. B. Neumann

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Dr. George B. Neumann, head of the Sociology Department of the Buffalo State Teachers College, passed away recently at the age of fifty-four years. Dr. Neumann came to Buffalo in 1926 to join the faculty of Teachers College. He was dean of men and chairman of the assembly committee which brought many noted lecturers here. He was also a lecturer at the evening sessions of the University of Buffalo and conducted extension classes for several years in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Hamburg.

Language Unwieldy

Senator Ashurst Urges Curb on Verbosity

WASHINGTON. — Senator Henry Fountain Ashurst—long a student of the English language—advocated recently that the nation forget some of the words cluttering up the dictionaries. "We have a wonderful language," he said, "but it is becoming unwieldy. It would be a good thing to call a conference of authorities and abolish some of our verbal corpses."

SUMMER SESSIONS *for* TEACHERS

Begin June 28, close August 6, 1937

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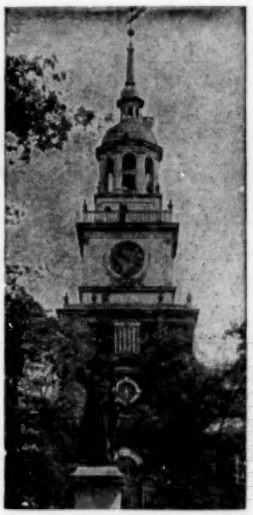

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Radio for Students

High School Junior Directs Broadcasts

BOSTON.—A weekly program, designed to stimulate the interest of pupils in Greater Boston high schools in their school activities and to help solidify interests of the various schools was inaugurated recently by Leonard Feldman, of Roxbury, a high school junior, over a local radio station. The program, which is known as the Greater Boston high school news service, running from 9.30 to 9.45 a. m. on Saturday mornings, is intended to interest the pupils in the schools in journalism. School heads and educational leaders speak on the programs. Each week one school acts as host and is honored on that day. Glee clubs, bands, and orchestras in the schools supply the musical sections of the program.

Newspaper Study

High School Boys Hear Paper Lecture

NEW YORK. — With a complete copy of a morning newspaper in the hands of every pupil, 450 boys at Junior High School 20 participated in a mass newspaper lesson in the school assembly. They used the newspaper as a textbook, following the lecturer's comments on the different pages. Folding and unfolding the papers lengthwise to make them compact for handling, the boys accomplished the feat with an ease uncommon even among adults. They followed intently the discussion of the physical aspects of a newspaper, the principles that underlie the handling of news and advertisements, and the contrast between news and editorials.

Youth Survey

White Collar Jobs Get Preference

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J. — Fifty thousand young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four in Essex County are unemployed. And three-quarters of them hope to get white-collar jobs, according to a local youth survey, now being tabulated. "It is interesting to note," the survey states, "that those who have never worked choose the 'high-brow' occupations as compared with manual work more frequently than do those of their unemployed fellows who are only temporarily out of jobs. This seems to indicate a more realistic attitude toward the world on the part of those who have had any experience whatsoever. Among the working boys there is relatively greater contentment on the part of those engaged in manual jobs."

Repair or Build?

High School Plans Start Controversy

BROOKLINE, Mass. — Brookline school committee's proposal to call a special town meeting to appropriate $600,000 for reconstruction of the high school, partially destroyed by fire recently, struck a snag when the Brookline Taxpayers' Association objected to the project as an increased burden on taxpayers. An appropriation of $600,000 would increase the tax rate $1.35, association officials declared. According to a detailed survey of the subject made by the Taxpayers' Association, copies of which were sent to the School Committee and the Board of Selectmen, the same result could be obtained by appropriating $350,000. The School Committee's plans include building of two new units and razing of the burned portion of the school. The Association has what it considers is a better, less expensive plan, to repair the original structure.

Students Bind East and West By Sponsoring Annual Meeting

SEATTLE, Wash. — The Japanese-American interstudent movement, begun in 1934, is proving to be a serious endeavor of young people of the two nations to bring about a better understanding between their two countries.

Much more than a "handsome gesture," organization of the yearly conferences is an all-year job, and American students are busy planning for the financing and organization of the 1937 conference, which will bring fifty Japanese students to this country.

The conferences are made up of discussion groups on politics, economics, culture and religion, followed by a period of travel, sight-seeing and, most important, visiting with individuals in their homes.

The 1936 conference was held in Japan. Next Summer's meeting will take place in this country. The organization of students consists of an executive committee made up of sectional chairmen from the districts of Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, the Middle West, and the East.

Japanese students wish to see our social institutions, such as courts, legislatures and schools, and the opportunity to visit in American homes is one of the privileges which the committee is planning for their guests.

Students to the conferences are chosen for their scholastic ability, social personality, and interest in Oriental affairs.

Regimentation

Spread to Literature Deplored by Educator

RICHMOND, Va. — An "inevitable connection" between "the ideals of scholarship and the concept of the liberal state" was pictured recently by Dr. Howard Mumford Jones, of Harvard University, in an address delivered at the fifty-third annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America. Dr. Jones deplored what he termed the spreading "regimentation of literature." Dictatorship, he asserted, is "commanding literature to take its obedient part in an autarchy and to express in form and substance only what the masters of the state desire. If a new literature arises, as in Russia, it becomes essentially an instrument of social propaganda."

Beauty Costs

British Columbia Girls Spend More Than Americans

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Girl students at the University of British Columbia spend more on beauty treatments and less on food and clothing than the average college girl in the United States, a comparative survey showed. It also costs their masculine companions more to squire them on an evening's entertainment. The average here is $8.53 for corsage, taxi fare, tips and incidentals, against $7.93 noted in the survey of twenty-four United States colleges. Perhaps that is why U. B. C. male students can spend an average of only 58 cents a month beautifying themselves in barber shops against the United States average of $1.10.

Baby Talk

N. Y. U. Teacher Book Exposes Its Evils

NEW YORK.—The ever-increasing use of "baby talk" constitutes one of the major speech difficulties which classroom teachers must encounter, Dr. Dorothy I. Mulgrave, assistant professor of education in the New York University School of Education, declares in "Speech for the Classroom Teacher," published by Prentice-Hall, Inc. Because baby talk is considered "cute" in some homes, its adoption by children is due to correct, rather than incorrect, imitation of the speech of doting elders, Dr. Mulgrave declares, adding: "Parents who make sounds carelessly or talk conscientiously in a 'baby talk' manner are paving the way for great phonetic inaccuracy in their children. The important factor for parents and teachers to keep in mind is that speech which is thought to be 'cute' at six will be considerably less attractive at sixteen, and that at twenty-six it may constitute a real vocational hazard."

Adult Study

Education of Aliens Aids Naturalization

BOSTON.—Adult education classes and the efforts of the American Legion are responsible for the increase in the number of persons in New England admitted to United States citizenship, according to Mary H. Ward, district commissioner of immigration and naturalization here. The figures for 1933 of 15,926 and for 1936 of 21,740 show an increase of nearly 6,000 persons taking out naturalization papers. Social service and fraternal organizations as well as the American Legion are largely responsible, said Miss Ward, for educating aliens to the benefits of American citizenship.

Cultural Groups

Foreign Club Aids Students

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — A club to promote an appreciation and understanding of racial and national cultures has been organized at the University of Pittsburgh by a group of students whose birthplaces represent twenty-seven different countries. The club, called the Inter-Cultural Associates, meets once or twice each month, at which time the art, literature, philosophy, and culture of various races and nations are discussed. Some of the speakers who have appeared on club programs have been foreign diplomats, authors, artists, musicians, and architects.

Dog as "Eyes"

Blind Student Active at College

HAMILTON, N. Y.—A blind freshman at Colgate University here is proving that it is possible to enjoy life, be a good student and participate in student affairs despite the handicap of lack of sight. He is Michael Supa, of Binghamton, N. Y., who mixes in all campus affairs, always accompanied by his faithful "seeing eye," his police dog, Taffy. He has been blind nearly all his life. He spent twelve years at the Batavia School for the Blind and learned to read Braille expertly. After leaving Batavia, he went to Binghamton central high school, but before he came to Colgate he was trained in Morristown, N. J., to understand his "seeing eye," Taffy.

Annual Meeting

N. Y. State Educators Gather at Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — About four thousand teachers, members of eight State educational associations, gathered here recently for an annual conference to discuss readjustment of high school curricula and the evaluation of social studies as a "factor in fitting school students for citizenship." Meetings of the following organizations were held: Associated academic principals; New York State Elementary School Principals Association; New York State Educational Research Association; New York State Vocational Education Association; New York State Science Teachers Association; New York Physical Education Teachers Association; New York State Geography Teachers Association.

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Re-Election

Sullivan Heads Boston School Board

BOSTON.—Members of the Boston school committee re-elected Frederick R. Sullivan chairman and elected Henry J. Smith treasurer at the annual organization meeting. Dr. Joseph V. Lyons, oldest member of the committee, presided. Although the committee's budget for 1937 was not completed at the time of the meeting, Sullivan, after his re-election, emphasized the need of economy as far as consistent with satisfactory school standards and functions. "School costs have shown a tendency to rise despite efforts to keep them at a minimum," he said. "The increase has been controlled in the past. This may be understood from the fact that while there was a decrease in total school population of approximately 800 pupils between 1931 and 1936, there was at the same time an increase of over 3,100 in our high school enrollment, where the cost is far in excess of that of the elementary school, wherein the drop in numbers caused the decrease."

Style Cramped

College Editors Hampered by Councils

NEW YORK.—Editors of college newspapers are hampered in expressing their views, fearing dismissal by a limited number of fellow students making up undergraduate councils, according to information that transpired at the twelfth annual congress of the National Student Federation of America. Recommendation to remove "sole power" from the council and invest it in the larger body of students was made. The ousting of editors in certain institutions was declared to have resulted from their published criticisms of student councils. Censorship of college periodicals by sources outside the student groups was opposed by the federation's commission on college newspapers. Regarding youth legislation, the delegates as a rule appear to believe that the Federal Government's move to provide long-term aid to youth should be supported; but they spoke of need for extending assistance to students in the meantime through already existing channels of the N. Y. A., the C. C. C., and the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Training.

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College Students Seen Turning To Trailers for Campus Housing

LOGAN, Utah.—Taking your own home with you when going away to school is the latest fad adopted by American youth. Furthermore, when this same portable home has served the four-year period as dormitory for its knowledge-seeking occupant, it may again take to the open road on job-hunting expeditions.

To escape dormitory rent, gradually increasing numbers of college students are either buying or building their own trailers and parking them adjacent to the halls of their chosen alma maters. At least four schools in the South and West have already sanctioned such practice, and the number is expected to increase.

In Logan, Utah, a "trailer town" of considerable proportion has become established near the State Agricultural College. An orchard was rented at $20 a year for five years. Now sixteen trailer homes stand in two orderly rows among the orchard trees.

Though not as large as the Utah colony, there is a trailer town at the University of Georgia. Here several students have constructed trailer homes with their own hands.

In Tennessee, a married couple attending Union College enjoy trailer life as a means of lightening economic worries.

In keeping with its advanced ideas, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, was perhaps the first school to welcome a trailer home to its campus. As long ago as 1931, Professor James Armitage, visiting instructor in economics, rolled southward with a trailer attached to his car. This trailer, parked in the rear of the men's dormitories, housed him until June found him en route for the North once more.

Promotes Flying

Asks Aviation Study In the High Schools

ALBANY, N. Y.—Aviation jobs develop so much more rapidly than they can be filled that training for them should begin in high school, Max M. Pollet, president of the State Aviation Association, asserts. Because both youth and a high degree of technical knowledge are required, the training should begin early, he added. For that reason, Mr. Pollet continued, the State Association, at its recent annual meeting here, urged the introduction of aeronautical courses in the curricula of all the State's public high schools. Mr. Pollet does not propose that the high school courses include any actual flying. He would concentrate, instead, on the closely allied subjects, such as meteorology, aerodynamics, and model-building, with practice aloft confined to gliding. High school students, he is convinced, would welcome the courses. "Fifteen years ago," he recalled, "every youngster wanted to be a fireman. Now every one wants to be a pilot."

Exchange Teachers

Akron Plans Swap With Other Schools

AKRON, O.—Akron school officials announced recently that they will inaugurate an "exchange of teachers" with distant cities as a step forward in their educational program next autumn. Recommendation that this practice, now used in many colleges, be tried in the schools here was made by Superintendent of Schools Ralph H. Waterhouse. The plan calls for sending teachers under contract here to teach for a year in some other city. The school board in that city would then fill the vacancy in Akron with one of its teachers for a year. Mr. Waterhouse said that Akron will be the first city in Ohio to try this plan. He said the idea tends "to relieve the provincialism that comes from employing only local teachers." Mr. Waterhouse said he would like to see as many as twenty or twenty-five teachers exchanged every year.

Co-operation

School Campaign Instills Tolerance

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — A new plan of character education is being successfully developed at Lincoln Junior High School here under the supervision of William P. Von Levern, the principal, and Rabbi David Aronson of near-by Beth El Synagogue. The pupils are being taught tolerance through co-operation. When Mr. Von Levern became principal of the school, two years ago, he found his student body made up of 57 per cent Jewish and 43 per cent Christian pupils, with a deep intolerance of each other's religious observances. Teachers reported that this barrier was dividing the youngsters in their school activities. With the aid of Rabbi Aronson and Mrs. Annie Brown Morris, a teacher, Mr. Von Levern started a campaign to break this down. For the Christmas holiday 1935 they put on a program which included a part devoted to the Jewish festival of Hanukah. The youngsters at first couldn't fathom the idea, but as rehearsals began they joined in heartily, each group co-operating with the other. The program was a great success. At other seasons the same system was used with a constantly growing interest in general school activities.

Building Plans

Philadelphia Grant Paves Way for New School

PHILADELPHIA. — Erection of a new Central High School building is believed assured with the announcement of federal approval of a grant of $1,100,000 toward its estimated cost of $2,444,440. Central High School is Philadelphia's oldest boys' high school, having celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1936. Under plans now under consideration, the school's present buildings would be converted into the Benjamin Franklin Boys' High School, which would take over the industrial and practical art courses now given in the Central High School.

Savants Ousted

Russian Academy Acts On Refusal to Return

MOSCOW. — The All-Union Academy of Sciences has expelled two members for failing to return to Russia after going on missions abroad. One is Dr. Vladimir N. Ipatyeff, who is now employed in America by an oil company. The other is Professor Alexis E. Chichibabin, now working in a private laboratory in Paris. Both are distinguished chemists. Preceding the vote of expulsion, which was taken at a closed session of the academy, Dr. Ipatyeff's son, also a chemist, denounced him on behalf of himself and his sister, declaring Dr. Ipatyeff's desertion of the Soviet Union had made them ashamed of their name. The elder Dr. Ipatyeff went abroad in 1930; Professor Chichibabin in 1931.

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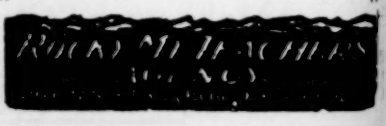

WM. RUFFER, Ph. D., Manager

Book Reviews

Business World Previewed

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND PRACTICE. By William B. Cornell, New York University, and John H. MacDonald, Treasurer, National Broadcasting Company, Inc. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Dallas, San Francisco: American Book Company.

What is the nature of that world of business into which so many of our young people will enter, after leaving school? How little most of them know about the system of trade and industry of which they are to become a part! Only through years of painful discovery does the average worker acquire that knowledge which might readily have been provided earlier through some form of guidance or some excellent textbook such as this. "Business Organization and Practice."

Starting with a brief and interesting historical sketch of the origins of business, this text proceeds with a lively depiction of the purposes and principles of modern business. The student will learn from this text the significance of every important factor in the complicated business mechanism. He will learn how capital is obtained and invested; how a business is set up and run. He will learn the importance of harmonious personal relationships in office, factory, or store. He will study the management of his own income so as to extract the maximum of satisfaction from it.

The student in the last year of a commercial course should not be denied the advantage of access to the facts here offered. By such means alone can the young person be spared many of the pitfalls and hard knocks of the business world. Enough inescapable ones will still remain.

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Backward Brothers

NATURE PEOPLES. Volume II of Man and His Changing Society Series. By Harold Rugg, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Louise Krueger, The Dalton Schools, New York. Boston, New York, Chicago, London, Atlanta, Dallas, Columbus, San Francisco: Ginn and Company.

This second book in the elementary school division of the Rugg Social Science Series makes a very delightful reading text. It is extensively illustrated with pictures of men and conditions among tribes which, even today, remain but little touched by civilizing influences. Australian bushmen, Eskimos, certain types of Indian, African, and Asiatic are introduced to the young learner in a fashion to awaken and hold the interest, and to convey much information that should be of value in forming a wholesome social outlook.

Specially to be commended is the smooth and easy manner in which new words and thoughts are presented to the mind of the young pupil in this book about "Nature Peoples."

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Lively Literature

LITERATURE AND LIFE. Book II. Revised Edition. By Dudley Mills, Clarence Stratton, Robert C. Pooley, and Edwin Greenlaw. Chicago, Atlanta, Dallas, New York: Scott, Foresman and Company.

Believing as they do that most of the existing books of literature for the second year of high school are made up of odds and ends not wanted in the other years, authors and publisher have here conspired to produce a truly fascinating text, and one which should restore the sense of dignity and importance to that "orphaned" year.

The stories, verses, and other reading material have been selected for their ability to yield keen enjoyment. The book has been organized about certain main heads that depart from tradition. That is, the arrangement is topical rather than chronological; under such groupings as these: The Lure of the Unusual; The Richness of Everyday Life; Exploring the World We Live In; Understanding Persons, Their Moods and Actions.

The emphasis throughout this reader is upon subject matter and its relation to life, rather than upon the mechanics of style or upon appreciation of the purely aesthetic.

A decidedly modern approach to the psychology of the modern boy and girl has been achieved and embodied in "Literature and Life," by Mills, Stratton, Pooley, and Greenlaw.

• •

Technique of Music Teaching

HOW TO TEACH MUSIC TO CHILDREN. By Cella Lester Perkins, formerly Head of Department of Public School Music, State Normal School, Lewiston, and Teacher of Music, Chicago High Schools. Chicago: Hall and McCreary Company.

The classroom teacher who really wants to make the music period effective for her pupils, will find this book extremely helpful. It is clear, well arranged, compact, and comprehensive. It gets to the roots of the whole matter, so that the teacher herself may have a thorough grasp of the principles underlying the subject and may also become familiar with the most approved techniques in musical instruction. It is more than likely that the teacher with very little musical education could "make a go of it" after a studious reading of this illuminating volume. For those whose musical training in early years was not neglected, "How to Teach Music to Children" offers a review of fundamentals that should be truly valuable.

If it be axiomatic that one learns by teaching, it may also be a fact that one learns by equipping oneself to teach—whether one teaches or not. In other words, this treatise would reward almost any intelligent adult, with its opening of doorways to musical understanding and appreciation.

This text is a worthwhile contribution to the musical enlightenment of a jazz-ridden public.

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Adult Education

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADULT SCHOOL. By J. Keith Torbert, Chairman of the South Orange-Maplewood Adult School. New York, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Atlanta, San Francisco: The Macmillan Company.

Among the healthiest signs of the times must be named the adult education movement. The notion that education ends with graduation from a high school or a university is gradually yielding to the belief that education is co-extensive with life itself.

How to establish an adult education centre in any given community is a practical problem which can best be solved in the light of the experience already accumulated in this work by those who have thus far pioneered in it. Such vicarious experience is meagre at present, and it needs the addition of creative thinking by each new group of experimenters.

Adult education committees and organizers will be indebted for some time hence to Mr. J. Keith Torbert, of Maplewood, New Jersey, for this handbook, "The Establishment of an Adult School." In it are contained many hints and observations, results not only of the Maplewood venture which has apparently been so successful, but also from similar activities in other places.

The avowed purpose of the author is not to awaken enthusiasm for the adult school, but to assist those who are confronted with the task of setting up such schools on solid foundations of community co-operation and educational principles.

The little volume wastes no words but drives directly at its goal.

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More Graduates

Toronto Schools Have Record Classes

TORONTO.—The largest number of pupils in the history of Toronto public schools passed examinations last June, 80 per cent being promoted, 2½ per cent more than in any former year, it was reported by Dr. C. C. Goldring, superintendent of schools, in a recent address to the Toronto Home and School Council. This encouraging result was due, in his opinion, not to lowering standards but to the intense organized effort in teaching. Children need to be controlled, and small children need a sense of security and sureness in which to develop character, said Miss Gordon Waugh, principal of St. Clement's School. She criticized the modern idea of children bringing themselves up, expressing themselves whenever they feel like it, and stressed the need of training them in ideals and giving them something to respect. The tendency today is to be guided by expediency rather than by consideration of whether the matter is right or wrong in itself. But, to train character, she continued, parents and teachers must emphasize the importance of honest thinking, obedience, generosity, and respect for the property of others. Character is the force that enables individuals and nations to come safely through anxious moments, character formed primarily in the home, she concluded.

New Zealand Plaint

Wants Its Rhodes Scholars Back Home

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The statement that the percentage of Rhodes scholars who return to New Zealand is by far the smallest of any country was made by the Chief Justice of the Dominion, Sir Michael Myers, at a function held in Wellington in honor of J. E. Lovelock, Rhodes scholar and Olympic runner, who was revisiting his native land at the invitation of the Government. In his address Sir Michael went on to ask why it was that so few Rhodes scholars returned. "They say they do not get the opportunity and if they do come back they have to start at the very bottom rung of the ladder. Something should be done to make positions for some of our Rhodes scholars."

Better Times

Better Salaries And More Jobs Seen

BOSTON.—Good news for New England teachers. "Salaries are better," says Warren E. Benson, director of the Boston University Bureau of Appointments. "In many school systems original salary schedules established before 1930 have been restored. There are good opportunities in commercial teaching and in the elementary schools, especially for candidates with university degrees, which many superintendents are now requiring."

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Grins Between Grinds

Smash! Bang!

"Which would yez rather be in, Casey—an explosion or a collision?" asked his friend, M'Carthy.

"In a collision," replied Casey.

"Why?"

"Because in a collision there yez are; but in an explosion, where are yez?"

• •

Much Put Out

A man, traveling at night, asked the porter to put him off at a certain station, whether he was asleep or awake.

"Get me out, no matter how I may resist," said he.

On awakening in the morning, he found that the train had long passed his station. He went for the porter and gave him what might be described as "the works."

"Go on," said the porter, resignedly. "It's nothing to what the man did that I did put out!"

• •

Home Bank

Rustic (discussing merit of savings bank with vicar)—"Well, sir, I allus do as my father did—keep my money in t'owd stockin' at 'ome."

Vicar—"But you lose interest that way."

Rustic—"No, I doan't, sir; I puts a bit extra away for that."

• •

Both to the Point

The specialist assumed an air of extreme gravity as he addressed his patient.

"This," said he, "is very bad, I am afraid. Could you, I wonder, pay for an operation if I ordered you to have one?"

The patient smiled sadly.

"Would you order one if I couldn't?" he asked.

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New Version

Eloping Bride—"Here's a telegram from father."

Eloping Groom—"What does he say?"

Eloping Bride—"Don't come home and all will be forgiven."

• •

A Definition

A pedestrian is a fellow who discovers the gas tank of his car, his pockets, and the baby's bank all empty at the same time.

• •

Steady

Two Irishwomen met again after some months.

"And has your man started work yet, Mrs. Murphy?" said Mrs. O'Hara.

"Sure and he has," said Mrs. Murphy, "it's hard work, and it's killing him, but, thanks be, it's permanent."